The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1865. Vol 38: No. 4

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	30

	3 Months,	6 Months,	1 Year.
One Square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 00	9 00	15 00
¼ Column	12 00	20 00	35 00
One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, Estrays $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents on every additional head.

One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgment, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.

August 19th, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury.

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

C. N. HICKOK. J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted.

TERMS CASH.

jan6'65-ly.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his ofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

U. S. HOTEL,

HARRISBURG, PENN'A.,

CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

jan6'65-3m.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. (ap'r 64.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford county,

On Tuesday, January 31st, 1865,

all the following described property of Ann Rosebrock, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Abraham McClelland and others, containing FORTY-THREE ACRES, strict measure, about FIVE ACRES CLEARED and under fence, with a LOG dwelling house thereon erected.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

H. NICODEMUS,

jan.6,'65-4t. Administrator.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, in the Borough of Bedford, the following described property, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of James Rea, sr., Wm. Dunkle and others,

Containing 123 Acres,

part limestone, about FIFTY ACRES CLEARED and under fence, the balance timber land. There is on the place a TWO AND A-HALF STORY LOG HOUSE, weather boarded, Double Log Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and a Tenant House. There are Two Apple Orchards of choice fruit and a Peach Orchard on this farm, and two never failing Springs, and streams of water running through it. Also a good Sugar Camp containing 200 trees. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on the subscriber.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

jan.6,'65-3t* JAMES REA, Jr.

NORTH POINT HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent for one or more years, the North Point Hotel, situate on the Six Mile Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road. This House is doing a profitable business, is well furnish and in good order; contains fourteen rooms, with the necessary outbuildings and stabling. I will sell the house with the furniture, beds and bedding, stoves, etc., or will sell the furniture, bedding, etc., or rent to a good tenant for three years. For further particulars inquire of John Major, Esq., Hopewell, or of the undersigned at North Point. LEWIS ANDERSON.

North Point, Jan. 6, 1865-tf.

GLORIOUS NEWS

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of every dereription for

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now

Prepared for the Winter Trade.

We have just received a large stock of

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,

SACK FLANNELS,

CLOAK CLOTHS,

SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come, Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

Boots & Shoes, Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. PARQUHAR.

Bedford, Jan. 6, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,

President Glamorgan Iron Co.,

Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payment invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Dec.22,'64-2m.

Information Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 30 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

dec.2,'64-3m.

Ladies Dress Goods.

FRENCH Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French All Wool Reps and Wool Delaines, all colors, Poplins, Mohairs, Coberge, Alpacas, every fashionable color, cheap at

dec.2. CRAMER & CO'S.

Important.

BEFORE you spend your cash for winter clothing, call at Cramer & Co's., and see how low you can buy every description of goods. They have on hand a large stock and will sell at short profits.

dec.2

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.—Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at

dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

Poetry.

A GRAND POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden crushed and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones, the highest,
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then,
Masters, rulers, lords remember
That your meanest kinds are men.
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little weed-clad rills,
There are feeble, inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For, to Him, all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nations wealth or fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper,
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles in the sea.

CONSOLATORY.—A recent writer on the planetary system coolly says—"There need be no alarm about comets; should one of these erratic bodies come into collision with the earth and destroy it, the inhabitants will suffer no pain, as the atmosphere of the comet will instantly suffocate every living thing except the fishes, and so render them insensible to pain!"

He prayeth best who loveth well
Both man, and bird and beast;
He prayeth best, who lovest best
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God, who loveth us,
He made, and loveth all. —*Coleridge.*

A prominent bachelor politician on the Kennebec remarked to a lady that soapstone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed.

"Yes," said the young lady, who had been an attentive listener, "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that which you know nothing about." The bachelor turned pale and maintained a wistful silence.

Soldiers who die in hospitals are buried without parade, but everything is done decently and in order. A plain coffin is procured, and the deceased placed in it, prepared as decently for its eternal rest as his habiliments will allow. In the coffin with him is put a bottle, and tightly corked within it is a scrap of paper, telling his name, rank, company and regiment, and date and cause of death. Every division hospital has its plot of ground for burial purposes, and in this the worn out soldier is put to rest. The ceremony is always simple, always brief, but always touching. A board, on which is inscribed the name of the deceased, is afterwards placed at the head of the grave.

ILLUSTRATIVE DIALOGUE.—Mrs. A., accompanied by Mrs. B., recently paid a visit to Tiffany's, and bought there, aided by her friend's counsel, a very stylish assortment of jewelry for her own proper wearing. Before they had quiet concluded their purchases, a stranger, whom we will call Mrs. C., came in, and after requiring the service of half the attendants, bought a far more extensive and costly assortment of richly set precious stones, for the adornment of *her* person, whereupon:—

Mrs. A. to Mrs. B. (in an undertone)—"Evidently Shoddy."

Mrs. C. (overhearing)—"No Madam, Petroleum."—*New York Tribune.*

THE WEALTHIEST MAN—AN ANNUAL INCOME OF $5,000,000.—Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods nabob of New York, has the largest income of any man in America, or (probably) the world. He has lately paid an income tax of $250,000!—on a net income of *five million dollars!* This would be the interest, at 6 per cent., of over eighty millions.—We know of no case among the wealthy men of England that surpasses or equals this; and we suppose A. T. Stewart is the "richest man" living—*Albany Argus.*

DISAPPOINTED.—A man applied to Dr. Jackson, the celebrated chemist of Boston, with a box of specimens:

"Can you tell me what this is, sir?"

"Certainly I can sir; that is iron pyrites."

"What, sir?" in a voice of thunder.

"Iron pyrites."

"Iron pyrites! and what is that?"

"That's what it is," said the chemist, putting a lot on the shovel over the hot coals, where it disappeared. "Dross."

"And what is iron pyrites worth?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing! Why, there's a woman who owns a hill full of that in our town, and I've married her!"

ANECDOTES OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the Boston *Post*:

"When Mr. Chase called on him the day after his appointment to the bench, he alluded, in the course of their interview, to the fact that he once had a sweetheart in Richmond. The President said he had better abandon all thoughts of courting in Richmond henceforth, and attend to his court in Washington. On the same day a gentleman gained an audience with the President and made complaint that the Secretary of War had refused to release a friend of his from prison, notwithstanding the release had been ordered by the president himself.—Mr. Lincoln replied that he had an understanding with Mr. Stanton, to the effect that when the latter was in possession of facts which made it proper in such cases to retain the parties in custody for a time he should suspend the order of release. The gentleman, not satisfied with this explanation, attempted to cast the blame of the affair upon Secretary Stanton, when Mr. Lincoln, with a significant smile, said: 'My friend, you should remember the passage of Scripture which says "Accuse not a servant unto his master."' The visitor remarked that he had been an attentive reader of the Bible, but he could not recollect such a passage in it. 'Oh you'll find it in the thirtieth or thirty-first chapter of Proverbs,' said Mr. Lincoln. And the gentleman went home and read Proverbs xxx., 10: 'Accuse not a servant to his master, lest he curse thee and thou be found guilty!'"

The Educator.

THE SCHOOLS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Reports of the County Superintendent.

School Houses.—My predecessor, in his last annual report, states that "at least fifty are unfit for school purposes." Nine of these have since been replaced by new and excellent houses; and, after a careful inspection of all the houses in the county, except two, I am satisfied that there remain sixty-seven which may safely be put down as unfit. Most of those built during the year lack some essential of a first-class house, but they are all vastly superior to the class of houses they re-place, and as good perhaps, in every respect, as the means of the respective districts could afford. The one erected for the graded schools of Woodbury villiage, in Middle Woodbury district, is a fine brick house, two stories high, with two school rooms on the first floor, and a large school room and a recitation room on the second. It will accommodate about one hundred and seventy pupils, and is a model of taste, durability and convenience.

There are one hundred and seventy-three school houss in the county, and at least seventy-five of them occupy sites utterly unsuitable. They seem to have been placed where they are, because the ground they stand on could be put to no other possible use. The health of pupils, beauty of location, convenience of access, shade, and suitable play-ground, have been entirely overlooked or uncared for, and all over the county, on bleak hill-tops, or steep mountain sides, in rugged ravines or swampy flats, may be seen these monuments to the carelessness or incompetency of those who placed them there.—It may be regarded as a fortunate fact that most of them are fast rotting down, and must soon be re-placed by new ones. Most of the houses, built within the last few years, are more favorably located, but there is still grave and almost criminal neglect in selecting sites.

From the best information I have been able to get I am satisfied that nearly half the school houses stand on ground for which the present boards of directors have no title papers. The land, however, in nearly every instance, was leased, sold or given, to the respective districts, and the necessary title papers could easily have been secured at the time. This was postponed, and finally neglected entirely. So far as I can learn, there are only five deeds for school property recorded in the county. Such neglect with regard to titles can not fail to become a fruitful source of contention, litigation and losses, in the future.

Furniture and Apparatus.—In most of the older houses the furniture is very rude, uncomfortable, and injurious to the health of pupils. In those built more recently, it is generally substantial, comfortable, and as neat and tasty as could be afforded. With the exception of three or four globes, and as many sets of blocks for illustrating cube root, the schools are without apparatus. There are but seven sets of outline maps in all the schools.

Teachers.—One hundred and eighty-nine have been employed during the year—3 held permanent certificates; 14 temporory certificates from other counties endorsed; 8 old certificates renewed, and the rest temporary certficates, issued by me after an actual examination. I have issued no permanent certificates.

Seventy-eight teachers are from fifteen to twenty years of ege; 49 from twenty to thirty; 35 from thirty to forty, and the remainder older than forty; 52 have taught only four months; 49 only eight months; 38 only twelve months, and the remainder more thon twelve mohths. Females have, as a general rule, taught quite as successfully as males; 69 have received their education in the common schools; 64 claim to have read an educational work thoroughly, or an educational periodical regularly. The rest have either done no professional reading at all, or have read to little purpose. About twenty think of making teaching a life-business.

Visitations.—I visited oll the schools except four. I was in the neighborhood of these twice, but they were not open either time. Seventeen were visited twice, and six three times. The visits averaged an hour and a quarter. Most of the time I was accompanied by directors, or citizens, or both. In only five districts were the schools visited by directors as the law requires. Four secretaries acted as district superintendents, with the most satisfactory results in every instance. *In South Woodbury district the schools were not only visited monthly by the district superintendent, but by nearly every member of the board also; and, as the result of their earnest and intelligent supervision, the schools are perhaps in a more flourishing and satisfactory condition than any others in the county.*

Institutes.—An attempt was made to organize district institutes in every district, but in a majority of them with not very flattering success. A large part of the county presents natural obstacles to their successful working, which can not be easily surmounted. The distance to travel is so great, the country so broken, and the roads so bad, that to attend them is always difficult, and often impossible. Besides, many of them, during the past winter, were composed entirely of young and inexperienced teachers, all of them anxious to be instructed, but none of them able to instruct.

Grading and Classification.—There are four graded schools in the county: one in each of the boroughs of Bedford, Bloody Run, and Schellsburg, and one in Woodbury village. Outside of these there is not strict uniformity of text-books in any district, and as a necessary consequence, there can be but few thoroughly disciplined schools. Nearly every board of directors has decided upon a uniform series of books, but their exclusive use has never been enforced in the schools, and it is no unusual thing to find three or four books on the same subject, by different authors, in the same school. Halt the usefulness of many schools is thus destroyed by this short-sighted and ruinous policy. A vigorous effort to secure uniformity of text-books will be made during the coming fall and winter.

Concluding Remarks—During the past three years, nearly 100 of our best teachers have gone into the army, or engaged in other pursuits. Their places have been taken by persons too young and inexperienced to teach skillfully or give general satisfaction. For this reason, the schools were not probably taught so well nor so acceptably, during the past winter, as formerly. If we could have retained the corps of teachers we had in 1861, or as many of them as would have continued in the profession in a time of peace, the schools could not have failed to be in a most flourishing condition. They had acquired sufficient experience to be able to give general satisfaction, and the hostility to the school system was rapidly disappearing. But we have almost an entire new corps, and must start, in this respect, nearly where we were when the county superintendency was established ten years ago. Whether a sufficient number of even indifferent teachers can be found to teach the coming winter, the future will show. Of this, I am certain—if this drain upon our population continues, the time is not far distant, when our schools must be taught by females, or not taught at all.

The Trunk Tragedy---What It Is, and Where It Came From—Sentence of the Woman.

[Special Correspondente of Philadelphia Press.]

NORFOLK, Va., January 7, 1865.

The great trunk tragedy, which has so excited public attention not only in Norfolk but in the entire United States, came to a final close yesterday by the trial, conviction and sentence of the accused party. Maria Louisa Linder, the alleged perpetrator of the crime, is a tall, thin woman, apparently about forty years of age. She is a German by birth, and the Teutonic lisp still clings to her language.—Yesterday morning she was brought into court, and after the trial, which occupied an hour and three-quarters, she was sentenced. She was dressed in a plain black dress and a corresponding dark colored bonnet. Her face evidently showed forth the deep mental agony that was upheaving her very soul.—She stood at the bar of the court, not exactly in the prisoners' box, but, for support, leaned against a staunch iron pillar as she gave in her testimony.—The court was filled with a number of distinguished personages, who had been allowed the especial privilege of being in attendance. I noticed the phonographic reporters of both the Norfolk newspapers, and to the gentleman connected with the *Old Dominion* I am greatly indebted for a transference of the woman's testimony. Major Webster, the presiding Judge, called the court to order, and the case was at once opened. I give the testimony exactly as it was rendered by the woman, correcting all grammatical errors which a person of her education and station in life must be supposed to have made:

Maria Louisa Linder sworn—I am the person accused and guilty of taking a trunk fotm Norfolk to Baltimore county containing the body of John Freesborn.

Question. Are you a married woman?

Answer. No sir; I never was married, but kept a common house at the corner of Woodside lane and Little Water street. I lived with this man Freeborn, to whom I became attached, and we lived together as man and wife.

Q. Did you ever live with this man after he had enlisted?

A. Yes, sir; I never knew him before that time.

Q. Now state to the Court all you know about the trunk affair.

The woman here became greatly affected, and wept bitterly, but in a short time continued her evidence. John Freeborn told me that he was tired of the army, and that if I would get him to Chicago he would give me four hundred dollars. I asked him how he would be able to get so much money.—He said he was going to jump the bounty and get a thousand dollars and then we would both go to Canada and get married. I told him that I would not know how to get him away from here, for the Government men watched everything so closely. He said: "Go and buy a large trunk, and I will get in it, and you can do with me just as though as I was your clothing. You can check me to Baltimore, and then get in the cars and go to Chicago." I did not like to do it, but he made me; and we went on board the Baltimore boat.

Q. By Judge Webster. Did he say anything about smothering?

A. Yes, and he cut a small hole in the trunk.—[Here the trunk was shown. It is a large and handsome one, about twenty-five inches high, sixteen inches broad, and thirty-two inches long. Immediately beneath one of the straps is seen a very small orifice, through which the deceased gained his breath, by means of a pipestem. It would be almost impossible to detect the orifice unless it was pointed out. The hole would not admit the passage of sufficient air to sustain animation in a rat. There is plenty of room within the trunk to allow a limited use of the limbs, but they would necessarily be contracted to such an extent as to produce a violent cramp, after a person had been so subjugated for a period of five hours.] He did not think there would be any difficulty in breathing through the stem of the pipe which he used.

When I got to Fortress Monroe I went up to the trunk and kicked it twice. That was the sign by which I was to know how he was getting on. He answered it twice, so that I knew it was all right.—He had no liqor in his trunk—nothing but a canteen of water, a towel, and a piece of chewing tobacco. When I got to Baltimore I ordered a hackman to take me to a hotel. I do not know which one it was. I was so anxious to get there. When I got to the hotel I went up stairs, and had the trunk brought up with me, and then when we got into the room I locked the door. I was so glad when I got there that I kicked the trunk with all my might, but I got no answer. I said, "Now, Johny, you are all right." He did not answer me, and I thought he was fooling me. I got the key and opened the trunk, and he laid perfectly still, when I said, "Come Jack, get up, you are in Baltimore now, and no one is about here but me." He said nothing, when I put my hand upon his face and he was dead. [The woman was here so overcome with her feelings that it was some minutes before she could proceed.] I dropped the lid of the trunk, and "was crazy in my head." I saw a card on the mantel-piece of the room, and I wrote the word "Chicago" on it, and rang immediately for a servant. He got me a hackman and I told him I wanted to go right away to Chicago. He said he would take me to the Calvert Street Station for two dollars. I told him I would give him that, and handed him a five dollar bill, when he gave me back three dollars. He put the trunk behind the carriage, and when we got to the depot he asked me if I wanted it checked; told him yes. He said, "Go and get your ticket and I will get it checked for you." I was scared almost to death; I never felt so funny before in my life. I wanted it found out and I hadn't the heart to tell any one. I went to get my ticket, and instead of doing so I walked up the street; I do not know what made me, but I couldn't help it. I saw a policeman coming down near me and I wanted to tell him, but I did not know how. I walked the streets all night; no one said anything to me, and I did not say a word to any one. The next morning I heard some say something about a trunk, and I thanked God that it had been found out. I walked through the streets during all the morning, and finally I felt so bad that I went and told on myself. This was all done upon the moment. I was perfectly crazy after I found out that the soldier was dead.

Judge Webster, after having consulted with General Shepley upon the sentence, returned to the court room and sentenced her to a fine of five hundred dollars and two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

PROFANITY.—Why will men "take the name of God in vain?" what possible advantage is to be gained by it? And yet this wanton, vulgar sin of profanity is evidently on the increase. Oaths fall upon the ears in the cars, and at the corners of the street. The *North American Review* says well:

There are among us not a few who feel that a simple assertion or plain statement of obvious facts will pass for nothing, unless they swear to its truth by all the names of the Deity, and blister their lips with every variety of hot and sulphurous oaths. If we observe such persons closely, we shall generally find that the fierceness of their profanity is in inverse ratio to the affluence of their ideas.

We venture to affirm that the profanest men with in the circle of your knowledge are all afflicted with a chronic weakness of the intellect. The utterance of an oath, though it may prevent a vacum in sound, is no indication of sense. It requires no genious to swear. The reckless taking of sacred names in vain is as little characteristic of true independence of thought as it is of high moral culture. In this breathing and beautiful world, filled, as it were, with the presence of the Deity, and fragrant with its incense from a thousand alters of praise, it would be no servility, should we catch the spirit of reverent worshipers, and illustrate in ourselves the sentiment that the Christian is the highest style of man."

DEPTH OF COAL BEDS.—Heath's mine in Virginia is represented to contain a coal bed fifty feet in thickness. A coal bed near Wilksbarre, Pa., is said to be 25 feet thick; at Mauch Chunk is a coal bed 40 to 50 feet thick; and in the basin of the Schuylkill are 50 alternative seams of coal, 25 of which are more than 3 feet in thickness. In Nova-Scotia is a coal formation 1400 feet deep, and containing 75 alternate layers of coal. The Whitehaven coal mine, in England, has been worked under the sea; and the Newcastle coal mine, in the same country, has been worked to the depth of 1500 feet and bored to a similar additional depth, without finding the bottom of the coal measure.

THE MONKEY AND THE DRUNKARD.—Mr. Pollard states that in his drinking days he was the companion of a man in Arundel Co., Maryland, who had a monkey which he valued at a thousand dollars.—"We always took him out on our chesnuts parties. He shook off all our chesnuts for us, and when he could not shake them off, he would go to the very end of the limb and knock them off with his fist.—One day we stopped at a tavern and drank freely.—About half a glass of whisky was left, and Jack took the glass, and drank it all up. Soon he was merry, skipped, hopped, and danced, and set us all in a roar of laughter. Jack was drunk.

"We all agreed, six of us, that we would come to the tavern next day, and get Jack drunk again, and have sport all day. I called at my friend's house next morning, and we went out for Jack. Instead of being as usual on his box, he was not to be seen. We looked inside, and he was crouched up in a heap. 'Come out here,' said his master. Jack came out on three legs; his fore-paw was upon his head.—Jack had the head-ache; I knew what was the matter with him. He felt just as I felt, many a morning. Jack was sick and couldn't go. So we waited three days. We then went, and while drinking, a glass was provided for Jack. But where was he? Skulking behind the chairs. 'Come here Jack, and drink,' said his master, holding out the glass to him. Jack retreated, and as the door was opened, slipped out and in a moment was on top of the house. His Master went out to call him down, but he would not come. He got a cow-skin and shook it at him.—Jack sat on the ridge-pole and refused to obey. His master got a gun and pointed it at him. A monkey is much afraid of a gun. Jack slipped over the back-side of the house. His master then got two guns, and had one pointed each side of the house, when the monkey seeing his bad predicament, at once whipped up on the chimney and got down in one of the flues, holding on by his fore paws! The master was beaten. The man kept that monkey twelve years, but could never persuade him to taste another drop of whisky. The beast had more sense than a man who has an immortal soul, and thinks himself the first and best of God's creatures on earth."

BRAIN WORK AND LONGEVITY.—The philosophers ought to have length of days for their portion, seeing how their pursuits ought to elevate them above the disturbances of life. And such is, in fact, the operation of life, by which their faculties are furnished with constant entertainments on subjects which would seem to lie outside the range of uneasy passions, while creating or exciting the noblest moral emotion. An unusual amount of health and longevity is, in fact, found among philosophers—whether mathematicians, naturalists, or speculative students. Such things have been heard of as strife in these serene fields of thought; such sights have been seen as faces furrowed with fretfulness, or working with passion, but the old age of many philosophers is, at this moment, an honor to their vocation.

Peter Barlow was, when he lately died at 82, the same Peter Barlow that he had been to two generations of friends and disciples. Sir David Brewster is still occupied at the same age. The late Mr. Tooke did not puzzle his brain about the currency too much to be still up to the subject at 86. Sir Roderick Murchison is past 70, and so is Sir J. Herschel. Literature ought to have the same operation as science; but it seems to have more room for agitations and anxieties, except in the case of authors who live and with their works, exempt from self-regard. Jacob Grimm was a very perfect example of the philosophic serenity which a literary career can yield, and he lived to 78.

There is something remarkable in the longevity of literary women in modern times, even if we look not beyond our own country. Mrs. Piozzi and Mrs. Delancy perhaps scarcely enter within the conditions; and the still lamented Jane Austin was under an early doom from consumption; but Miss Edgeworth was above 80 when she died; Joanna and Agnes Baillie were older still; and Mrs. Trollope died the other day at 84. The artists who have departed lately have been old. Boit, who was 87, and Vernet 74. Mulready was 76, and Cockerell, the architect, was 73.—*Once a week.*

INDIAN LOVE.—A young Indian failed in his attentions to a young squaw. She made complaint to an old chief, who appointed a hearing or trial. The lady laid the case before the Judge, and explained the nature of the promise made to her. It consisted of sundry visits to her wigwam, "many little indefinite attentions" and presents, a bunch of feathers, and several yards of red flannel. This was the charge. The faithless swain denied the "undefinable attentions" in toto. He had visited her father's wigwam for the purpose of passing away time, when it was not convenient to hunt, and had given the feathers and flannel from friendly motives, and nothing further. During the latter part of the defense the squaw fainted. The plea was considered invalid, and the offender sentenced to give the lady "a yellow feather, a bunch that was then dangling from his nose, and a dozen of coonskins." The sentence was no sooner concluded than the squaw sprang upon her feet, and clapping her hands, exclaimed with joy: "Now me ready to be *courted again.*"

EGGS IN WINTER.—C. R. informs us how hens may be made to lay in winter when eggs sell at high prices. Usually in spring and summer hens lay well. It would appear then that the nearer the temperature of winter can be made to that of spring, the better hens will lay. His hen-house is in a cellar with windows on the south side reaching from the top to the bottom. Under the roost is a stone floor covered with peat or loam a foot and a half deep. Since changing his hens from cold to a warm shelter, and feeding them with boiled potatoes, flesh, powdered bone, blood, &c., eggs have become abundant. No fowles should be kept over two years, as they lay best when a year old and before. Select roosters from small varieties and different breeds. Bolton Grays are nearest the standard for layers. Years of experience have confirmed our valued correspondent in these views of barnyard fowls. His large and elegant flock of chickens which we saw last summer serve to satisfy us that our correspondent is a most successful poulterer, one who has learned wisdom from practice and experience.—*Boston Cultivator.*

KENTUCKEY.—It is a sign of progress in Kentucky, when Gov. Bramlette is brought to recommend emancipation to the Legislature. True, he recommends only "gradual emancipation," and the deportation of the slaves; but the days of gradual emancipation are past. If emancipation is decreed in that State, at all, it will be immediate in its effects.

The plan proposed by the Union Convention, lately held in Frankfort, it appears to be the most effective. It is simply to repeal the slave code of the State. That would leave slavery without any foothold, and its death would be certain. The State Constitutions forbids emancipation "without the consent of the owners;" but as this plan does not directly involve emancipation, it does not come under Constitutional prohibition, and it may, therefore be adopted without violence to any one's Constitutional scruples. Its adoption would kill slavery as dead as a door nail.

A GREAT RASCAL.—Two young lawyers, Archy Brown and Thomas Jones, were fond dropping into Mr. Smith's parlor, and spending an hour or two with his only daughter Mary. One evening, when Brown had discussed almost every topic, Brown suddenly, in his sweetest tones, struck out as follows:

"Do you think, Mary you could leave father and mother, this pleasant home, with all its ease and comforts, and emigrate to the Far West with a young lawyer, who had but little besides his profession to depend upon, and with him search out a home, which it should be your joint duty to beautify, and make delightful and happy, like this?"

Dropping her head softly on his shoulder, she whispered: "I think I could Archy."

"Well," said he, "there's Tom Jones who's going to emigrate, and wants to get a wife; I'll mention it to him."

The Pekin *Gazette* contains a report from the Chinese Government on the extinction of the rebellion, which ends with the following: "It is, therefore, most needful that thanks be offered to the gods for their assistance. Wherefore the Board of Rites is directed to examine into the services rendered by the different gods, and to report to us."

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1865.

Slavery Abolished in Tennessee--Progress of Emancipation.

A Union State Convention in Tennessee has unanimously decreed the immediate abolition of slavery throughout State and its prohibition forever; and it was further decreed that there should be no compensation to slave owners. The propositions are to be submitted for the ratification of the people on the 22d of Febuary, when, doubtless the same popular elements which brought together this Convention will establish its work as the future organic law of the Commowealth.

Missouri was not far behind Maryland in her resolution of emancipation, and now Tennessee, close upon the heels of Missouri, has, in a moment, been added to the list of free States. Such are the results of that insane enterprise of narrow-sighted, self conceited and reckless Southern politicians to break up the Union and found an independent Southern confederacy by war on the "corner stone" of slavery. Thus this troublesome institution, which otherwise might have survived in this country, under a reign of peace, for a century to come, may be pronounced as as already destroyed. Before the end of five years from the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, we may hazard the prediction that there will be "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes," in any hole or corner of the United States, from the British possessions to the Mexican boundary. It will have ceased to even in the prolific swamps of South Carolina. A constitutional amendment covering the whole Union as it was and as it will be, is the thing which will settle this business.

Such are the fruits of this momentous and revolutionizing war, plunged far into the perpetuation and expantion of Slavery. It seems to us that it was but the other day that President Lincoln submitted his original plan of emancipation to Congress, whereby slavery would be removed from the country by the year of grace 1900. We have just entered the year 1865, and we find slavery abolishad in West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee, enveloped beyond any chance of escape in Delaware and Kentucky, overthrown in Arkansas and Louisiana, nearly swept away by the fires of war from old Virginia, and so seriously cut up, crippled and demoralzed in all the rest of the South that its absolute extinction is threatby Jeff. Davis as the last chance for saving a remnant of his "confederacy."

The work which, through a hundred years of domestic peace we had hardly approached, is thus substantially accomplished within four years of tremendous and resistless civil war. Let the friends of the constitutional amendment we have indicated wait in paitence a little longer, and we guess that they will yet find, even in the present House of Representatives, the two-thirds vote required to carry the proposition to the several States. Before the end of the year 1865 we anticipate the complete extinction of slavery, and a reconstruction of States and parties upon different principles than those of Northern abolitionists and Southern fire-eaters. The revolution must finish its course, and wise men will not stand in its way.

Death of Edward Everett.

We are startled by the announcement of the sudden death of Edward Everett. He died of apoplexy Sunday morning, at his residence in Boston. Mr. Everett has latterly held no public position, but his death will create as much deep and respectful regret as if he had held the highest office in the land. His accomplishment as a scholar, his eloquence as ah orator, his public services as a patriot and his personal qualities as a man, have commanded for him the universal respect and esteem of his countrymen. No young man ever entered more briiliantly or with more deserved applause than he upon the public career which was so long and so honorable—no were the promises of youth ever more completely fulfilled than in his instance. Mr. Everett was almost the last of the great orators of this country. He had cultivated eloquence as an art. Everything he said, whether the occation was great or trivial, was the best, and was said in the best style and manner, which the most careful and conscientious preparation could devise. All the resourses of his splendid scholarship were made tributary to the completeness and effect of his public speeches. Some of his orations will stand permanently as the very best productions of American eloquence, not merely in a single department, but on all the various topics, of which he seemed to be equally master; and all his writings are characterized by eminent clearness and purity of style, and the utmost grace and felicity of language. But Mr. Everett's strongest claim upon the affectionate gratitude of the American people, lies in the compete and absolute consecration of the last years of his life to the cause of his country. Previous to the outbreak of tne rebellion, forseeing its imminence, and despairing of the ability of any party or political successes to avert it, he devoted himself, with all his heart and strength, to a systematic appeal to the patriotism of the people, as embodied in their love for the memory of Washington; and from the moment the existence of the Government was threatened by armed insurrection, he brought every faculty of his mind, and every energy of his soul to its defence. With a degree of laborious industry which find few parallels, he has used his voice and his pen upon every opportune occasion, and with eminent ability, in support of the Government, and in aid of every movement to increase its energy, or supply the necessities and relieve the suffering of those engaged in its defence. It would not be easy to name any man to whose labors, within his proper sphere, the country is more largely indebted than to Mr. Everett. He has spent a long and laborious life in the service of the public; he had reached a ripe age before his labors were interrupted, and his memory will be held in lasting honor by his grateful countrymen.—*N. Y. Times of Monday.*

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.—A letter to the the New York *Tribune* from Canada professes to give the origin of the rumor concerning the recognition of the South by England and France, on the 4th of March next. The writer says:

"Dudley Mann, it seems, has written to Sanders that Slidell told him (Mann) that he (Slidell) had learned from Drouyn de Lhuys that it was the Emperor's intention to recognize the Confederacy in the spring, but, that there was little or no hope of England's uniting in this scheme. Out of this *on dit* of Mann's a Confederate manufactured the story of the positive determination of the two powers to come to the help of the rebels."

WE are obliged to Messrs. Householder and Armstrong and C. R. Coburn, State Superintendents for public documents.

J. Steese has been re-elected Superintendent of Public buildings and Grounds at Horrisburg.

The Impending Collapse.

The experiment of Federal Government, based on an extreme interpretation of the doctrine of State rights, which the rebels are making, is likely to come speedily to a disastrous close. The mutterings of a serious approaching conflict between the anthorities of several of the seceded States and those at Richmond are becoming very distinct and portentous, and it requires no special gift of prescience to forsee that when the contest once fairly begins in earnest, as it inevitably must sooner or later, the central power must go down, and the flimsy fabric of the Confederacy be broken to pieces, and dissolved into nonentity.

The result of the experiment, however, whenever it arrives, will be of inestimable value to the whole nation in the impressive warning it will give against the fatal political heresy that any federal system can possibly endure, of which the several constituent members are allowed to have, or are recognised as having, a jurisdiction superior to, or even equal with that of the General Government intended to unite them all, and therefore to be necessarily sovereign over them all.

It is well, perhaps, that the ultra State-rights politicians of the South have had an opportunity to test their favorite and cherished theory under circumstances fitted to try it severely, though the Southern people will have paid most dearly for the overthrow of the absurd dogmas by which a set of insane and wicked demagogues in that section have led them almost to the verge of utter ruin. Even Jefferson Davis himself whose official authority is now being openly defied by the Governors of certain States, must begin to have his eyes opened to the frail and precarious foundation on which his power rests, and to deplore the evil hour in which he gave himself over to the maddest enterprise in which intelligent men ever engaged. He must see that even if it were possible for the military forces of the rebellion to succeed finally in conquering the independence of the Confederate States, their peace would soon be disturbed, not only by conflicts between the States themselves, but between the States and the Federal Government, and that the certain issue would be in the end a total failure of the one great object for which the war was undertaken.

It is morally impossible that a number of States which respectively claim to be intergral and sovereign, and which are controlled by a centrifugal tendency stronger than any which operates to hold them in steady and orderly revolution around a common central Government, cannot long hold together; and hence all that the leaders and partisans of the war for a Southern Confederacy will achieve must ultimately be found to be but

"Dead Sea fruits, which turn to 'ashes on our lips"

The Governors of Mississippi and Alabama are denying Davis' authority over the militia of their respective Commonwealths, and the Alabama Legislature has adjourned without having so amended the militia law as to meet the requisitions of the War Department at Richmond. Another subject of disagreement is the right to declare who shall be exempted from military service—Governor Watts, of Alabama, asserting that the whole matter is within his discretion, and positively refusing to give up the point. Moreover, we perceive that while the citizens of Savannah are rejoicing in their deliverance by Sherman, and eagerly engaging to renew their allegiance to the United States, the press of Georgia are already discussing the question whether it will be treason to the rebel Government to secede from it. On the heels of all this the rebel Congress, in debating a plan for the consolidation of the regiments in the insurgent army, are disputing whether the appointment of the officers shall be given to the men or to General Lee; and Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, is reported to have favored a proposition to make General Lee an all-powerful dictator, by entrusting him absolutely with all military authority over the rebel forces.

We confess that these and like events in the South seem to us to be unmistakabe indications of a rapidly approaching collapse of the Rebellion and the re-establishment of peace and union with the cheerful consent rnd co-operation of a large majority of the Southern people. This consumation, of course may be delayed by various unforeseen contingencies, but it cannot be postponed for any great length of time. Even if dissensions were not brewing in the Confederate States which promise to destroy both the civil and military power of the Richmond Government, it is quite certain that the rebels cannot much longer prosecute the war, in view of the rapid exhaustion of their resources. On the whole, therefore, the prospect is encouraging to the Union cause.—*Phila. Evening Telegraph.*

PENNSYLVANIA QUOTA TO BE REDUCED.—The Legislative Committee returned from their visit to Washington on Thursday the 14th inst. The Committee had an interview with Provost Marshal General Fry, who informed them that a new assignment of quotas will be made in a few days, and that the quota of Pennsylvania will be reduced.—Men who have deserted after being mustered in will be credited to the districts for which they volunteer, and naval enlistments for unknown terms will be accounted as for three years. The quota of New York will be increased. General Fry says that the Government is determined this time to have the men, and will arrange accordingly.

It is said that the interpretation put upon Provost Marshal General Fry's recent order in reference to credits under former calls for troops was wrong and unjust to that officer. Every district is fully credited with the number of men it has furnished. The details were such as to satisfy entirely the Committee of the Legislature of this State who recently went to Washington in reference to the matter.

GEN. BUTLER, who stopped at Fortress Monroe several days, on his way home, has been summoned to Washington by the congressional war committee, to testify as to the Fort Fisher fiasco. The promotion of Gen. Weitzel to a full major-generalship, at the suggestion of Gen. Grant, would seem to show that he comes out of the affair with honor. The effect of the investigation by the congressional committee will be to keep an agitation, while it is very doubtful if all the facts upon which Gen. Grant and the President acted in the case will be disclosed.

A correspondent of a Boston paper writes from New York that General McClellan leaves for his European tour the first week in February. He has declined the offer of the private vessel tendered by his friends. He leaves in the steamer China, and will be gone a couple of years. He is made perfectly easy in pecuniary matters. He will make a thorough study of the military science in Europe.

In the beginning of the month of September last Sheridan was simply a captain in the Thirteenth Infantry. Twenty days later he became a Brigadier, and in less than two months time a Major General in the regular service. Such are the rewards of gallantry and skill.

The S. P. & C. R. R.

Our article of last week in regard to the S. P. & C. R. R., has given rise to considerable remark, and calls forth a denial of the rumor alluded to from Senator Householder. The statement in our article, that the Company designed to abandon that part of the route east of Bloody Run, was made on good authority, and we are of the opinion, notwitstanding Mr. Householders's disclaimer, that such purpose is or has been contemplated by some of the most influential members of the company.

SENATE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, January 16, 1865.

B. F. MCNEIL, ESQ.,

Dear sir:—From your last week's issue, I regret to learn that a report is current, that the Sothern Penna. and Connellsville R. R. Company does not intend constructing their road farther east than Mt. Dallas, the terminus of the Bedford R. R.

I would say, from my intimate knowledge of the designs of the Company, that such report, in my opinion, is without the shadow of truth to sustin it.

In an interview with Col. Wright, the Prodent of the Company, a few days ago, I received the most positive assurance to the contrary. It might so happen that that portion of the road lying west of Mt. Dallas may be completed first, for local resons, but that the Company intends abandoning the main idea—the construction of a grand trunk road—has never been contemplated, even for a moment.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "As some papers or persons appear to believe that Mr. Fessenden is or will be a candidate for the French Mission, it seems proper to say that the President intimated to him some weeks ago that he should have the appointment if he desired it and that Mr. Fessenden then answered that if his people should return him to the Senate, he would not exchange his seat there for any office in the gift of the Government. There is no reason for supposing that he is of any different opinion now that he is elected.

The Tennessee State Convention has unanimously adopted resolutions abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery within that State, and abrogating the secession ordinance and all the laws passed in pursuance thereof. These are to be voted on by the people on the 22nd of February, and if they are adopted, an election for Governor and members of Legislature will be held on the 4th day of March, next.

Hon. James Guthrie has been elected United States Senator for Kentucky, in place of Lazarus W. Powell, whose term expires with the present session of Congress. Mr. Guthrie was chosen on the first ballot, receiving sixty-five votes to fifty-six for Gen. Rousseau.

Richmond papers of the 13th inst., chronicle the arrival of Hon. S. P. Blair in that city, but withold the particulars of his visit. They profess to regard his mission as an attempt on the part of Mr. Lincoln to set the Rebel Government wrong before the world, by proposidg terms of peace which he knows they cannot accept.

The Pennsylvania Congressmen are naughty fellows to joke so with gray-haired and venerable Thad Stevens. They have been talking with him about urging him as a candidate for Mr. Fessenden's place and he thought they were in earnest and said he was too old and not well enough to attend to the duties. Thad Stevens as Secretary of the treasury is a very great and wicked joke.—*Springfield, (Mass. Republican.*

Representative Washburne of Illinois indignantly denies a report that he has been concerned in whisky speculations. He says he never drank, bought or sold a drop of whisky in his life.

Aaron H. Cragin, the newly elected United States Senator from New Hampshire, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, was born in Vermont in 1821. He is a lawyer by profession, was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature from 1852 to 1855, and was a member of Congress from 1857 to 1859.

Joseph Chamberlain, Esq., formerly a resident of Johnstown, and twice a Representative from Cambria and Somerset counties in the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at Cleveland, Ohio, a few weeks since.

Gen. Sickles sailed in the Costa Rica for Aspinwall, on Thursday the 12th inst. It is rumored that he goes to look into the intrigues supposed to be carried on in Central America and Mexico.

Application will be made to the British parliament at the next session to give the Prince of Wales $150 000 more anual income. If he can't support his wife and child on his present income, $200,000 he had better go to work.

H. M. Flint, the "Druid" of the N. Y. World, is reported to carry on correspondence with the rebels by carrier pigeons. One of the birds was shot near Point Lookout, and several communications found on it written in cipher on fine tissue paper.

The N. Y. Times correspondent says the removal of Gen. Butler developed a surprisingly small amount of feeling at Washington.

General Joe Lane, of Kansas, was re-elected to the United States Senate, for the term of six years, on the 13thinst.

WAR SUMMARY.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, gives the following intelligence about Sherman's operations, which we find nowhere else: "I learn that the expedition which went up the Savannah River the other day, met with great success. When about sixty miles up the river, a large force was landed, which was march to the Columbia and South Carolina road, when about ten miles of the road was completely destroyed. The expedition met with little or no opposition. Gen. Foster's forces captured a company of South Carolina militia in the vicinity of Hardeeville. They had been in the field but two weeks, and did not seem to relish hard fighting overmuch. This successful expedition is a part of the grand project which has for its object the complete isolation of Richmond. And not many weeks will pass before Sherman will have entire possession of all the railroads connecting Virginia with the cotton States."

General Sherman is moving in earnest either upon Charleston or Branchville, and perhaps on both.—The Richmond papers announce that he crossed a considerable portion of his army over the Savannah river on the 6th inst., and that at the date of latest accounts he was marching towards and was near Grahamsville, South Carolina, on the railroad running from Savannah to Charleston, thirty-four miles from the former and seventy from the latter place. The Rebels are unable to determine, though, whether he is moving on Charleston or Branchville, sixty-two miles north of it, and on the railroad running from that city to Augusta, Ga. This road they expect Kilpatrick's cavalry will cut. Grahamsville is about the same distance from Charleston and Branchville, and the Rebels are thus rendered doubtful as to which point he will attack. An arrival from Port Royal confirms the Rebel report that Gen. Sherman had sent the Seventeenth Corps to Beaufort to co-operate with Gen. Foster.

We have some particulars of the Rebel atttack at Beverly-Court, West Virginia, Wednesday morning, 11th. The attacking force was commanded by Gen. Wickham, of Rosser's division, and the Union troops at the post, consisting of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry and the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, under Col. Ferney, were taken by surprise, as well as out-numbered, the Rebels rushing in upon them suddenly about day-break. Sharp skirmishing ensued: but we have no report of the casualties. Cols. Forney and Youst and about four hundred of their men, it is said, were taken prisoners; but the two Colonels and about two hundred men soon after succeeded in escaping and regaining the Union lines. The Rebels retreated toward Lewisburg.

The Southern papers mention a report that during the storm on Tuesday night the Union army advanced their picket line on their left, and state that vast amounts of stores are being transported in that direction by Gen. Grant's railroad, over which trains are constantly running night and day. They apprehend that Gen. Grant will commence a long march from that point.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch states that the late rebel pirate Tallahassee, now changed to a blockade runner, and called the 'Chameleon, is under arrest at Bermuda. The blockade runners Owl, Stagg, Charlotte, Maria Campbell, Whisper, Susan, Bierne Dieppe, are also at Bermuda, and the Colonel Lamb is at Nassau. Forty-three blockade runners have been lost out of seventy-one which have visited Bermuda during the past year.

GENERAL NEWS.

DISTRESSING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A son of Mr. John P. Grabbill, living near Marietta, and about 14 years of age, died of Hydrophobia on Thursday morning last. He was bitten by a strange dog some few weeks since but as the wound was trifling nothing serious was apprehended. A few days before he died, however, unpleasant symptoms set in and doctor Hinkle being called, found at once that the boy was suffering from that most dreadful of all diseases, hydrophobia. After suffering for two days with the most violent spasms death came to his relief on Thursday morning.—*Lancaster Examiner, Saturday 14th inst.*

PETRIFACTION.—A remarkable petrifaction of an entire tree, it is said, was lately discovered in the Baltimore mine on the Monongahela river, by the miners, while blasting for coal. The piece of the trunk taken out weighs nearly four thousand pounds and still there remains the root of the tree imbedded in the coal. There are also to be found in the same mine petrifaction of the cactus and other plants peculiar to tripical climates.—*Pittsburg Post.*

SNAKE STORY.—The Gettysburg Star furnishes us the following snake story: Mr Levi Gulden, of Mt. Joy township, exhibited at our office, on Saturday last, a curiosity in the shape of a black snake, which he found the day previous lying on the snow, gracefully coiled up and frozen as "stiff as a poker."—His snakeship measured four feet and three inches in length, and was of what is known as the "Runner" species. A few weeks ago he found a garter snake near the same spot in the same uncomfortable condition.

PETROLEUM IN RUSSIA.—European papers state that the Peninsula of Saukoran (Asiatic Russia) contains numerous springs of petroleum. No fewer than 100 are now worked and yield annually about 4,000 tons of petroleum, similar to that brought from America. There are also many springs in the isle of Taman.

BIG PRICE.—The Llwellyn well, situated on forty feet square of the one acre owned by the Rathbone Company, was sold last week for $150,000 cash.—The Llwellyn well produced 1,400 bbls daily before it was stopped up by the rebel Gen. Jones.

A BIG HAUL.—Mr. G. Cornelius Hartzell, of Highland township, one day last week, captured *nine full grown coons* at one haul. He tracked them to a large hollow tree where the whole family had evidently taken up winter quarters.—*Adams Sentinel 9th inst.*

A dress parade of bounty jumpers took place at Indianapolis, Ind., a few days since. Over one hundred of them were lashed two-and-two to a long rope with a herculean african leading the column through the principal streets leading a bell.

The oil excitement in the Dunkard, or Greene co. Pa., regions is increasing. Large transactions in the oil lands are frequent, and the greatest eagerness is exhibited. It is believed by experienced oil men that this region is equal to Oil Creek or West Virginia.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH!

Special Dispatch to the Bedford Inquerer.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Jan. 19, '65. 11 o'clock, A. M.

The attack on Fort Fisher was made Sunday P. M. First assault was repulsed; the second assault was made by a part of the 10th Corps. The enemy 3000 strong was driven from the fort about 12 midnight. Whiting, rebel Gen., and about 2800 men surrendered. Our loss 7 to 800. Early Monday Morning the enemy's Magazine exploded killing and wounding over 200. Sherman moved his troops from Savannah last week, 17th and 12th Corps went by transports to Beaufort.

In House of Representatives yesterday Thad. Stevens endeavored to prevent an investigation into the arrest and confinements in Old Capitol. Five votes with Stevens' were in favor of suspending investigations Gen, Butler was before war committee again yesterday. He claims that the Fort Fisher attack was the occasion and not the cause of his removal. He says he should have the right to enter into full particulars before the war committe, and define his conduct since he assumed command of the Va. & N. C. Dept. Gen. Terry has been promoted to a full Maj. General Deserters from Lee's army say that 45 miles of the Danville R. R., was destroyed by recent heavy rains. Every bridge and culvert is carried away. They report Lee's army likely to be entirely out of rations soon.

FULWELL.

VICTORY!!

Fort Fisher, the key to Wilmington, is ours!

By a series of daring assaults, with a courage and ability almost unprecedented in the history of warefare, our forces succeeded in capturing a fort declared inaccessible by one of the ablest engineers in our service.

What will be the sentiments of the Richmond *Dispatch*, now, which only two days since declared that "Fort Fisher was stronger than ever?"

The importance of the victory cannot be over-estimated. The system of blockade-running is for ever stopped. Not a port remains into which they can gain entrance. The effect in Europe will be immense. Savannah and Wilmington will be followed by Charleston and Richmond. The politicians of the Continent will appreciate the importance of the great successes thus achieved, and no further fears need be entertained of foreign intervention.—*Evening Telegrgph.*

FORT MONROE, Jan. 16.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

The Atlantic is just in from Wilmington.

Fort Fisher and the works on Federal Point are in our possession.

The assault was made by the army and sailors on Sunday afternoon, and by 11 P. M., the works were ours. The losses are heavy. Lieuts. S. W. Preston and B. H. Porter, of the Navy, are killed. Our captures were 72 guns and about 2500 prisoners.

General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, rebels, are prisoners and wounded. The Vanderbilt is on her way north with dispatches. Two 15-inch guns were burst on the Monitors.

(Signed) E. T. NICHOCS,
Commanding.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

The Entire Garrison Prisoners.

Capture of General Whiting and Col. Lamb.

The Fort Captured by Assault.

2,500 Prisoners and 72 Guns Captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.
via FORTRESS MONROE Jan. 15.

Brigadier General A. J. Rawlins:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by assault this afternoon and evening by General Ames' Division of the Second brigade of the First division of the 29th Army Corps, aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 10.40 A. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

The following official dispatches have been received at this department.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C.

The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardmint from the Federal fleet, and was made at 3.30 P. M., when the first brigade, Gen. Curtis, of Ames' division, effected a lodgement upon the parapet, but full possession of the work was not obtained until 10 o'clock, P. M.

The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable; all the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops.

We have no less than 1200 prisoners, including General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, the Commandant of the fort.

I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers.

I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of casualties.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY.
Commanding Expedition.

FORT FISHER, Jan. 16.—2 A. M.—*Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War:* After a careful reconnoissance on the 14th, it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher. Paine's division, with Col. Abbott's brigade, were to hold our line, already strung across the Peninsula and facing Wilmington, against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault on the west end of the land front, and 400 marines and 1,600 sailors on the east end. After three hours of a heavy navy fire, the assault was made at 3 P. M., on the 15th.—General Curtis' brigade led, and as soon as it got on the west end of the land front, was followed by Pennybacker's and later by Bell's. After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and with severe loss, at 5 P. M., we had possession of about half the land front. Abbott's brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington, and put into Fort Fisher, and on pushing it forward, at 10 P. M., it took the rest of the work, with little resistance.

The garrison fell back to the extreme point of the Peninsula, where they were followed and captured: among others Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, both wounded.

I think we have have captured 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500, but it is impossible to judge in the night. Among the wounded are the commanders of the leading brigades, Gen. Curtis being wounded, not severely, but Colonels Pennypacker and Bell dangerously.

The land point was a formidable one, the parapet in places fifteen to twenty feet high, but the men went at it nobly and under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sailors went up gallantly, but the musketry fire from the east end of the land point was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work.

The navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I cannot say, perhaps 30 or 40.

(Signed) C. B. CONESTOCK,
Lieut. Col. A. D. C., Chief Engineer.

Another dispatch estimates the number of prisoners captured at 2,500 and the number of guns at 72. Gen. Grant telegraphs, in honor of the great triumph achieved by the united valor of the army and nevy, that he has ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY Jan. 10.

SENATE.—A resolution was passed calling upon the Adjutant General for a list of the major and brigadier generals in the army on the 1st of January. Mr. Buckalew introduced a bill to repeal the act to authorize recruiting for the U. S. army in the rebel States. Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution asking the secretary of War by what authority volunteers for thirty and ninety days were called into service. The Finance Committee reported the House bill to supply deficiencies in last year's appropriations, and also the Consular Appropriation bill. The latter was taken up, but, after some discussion, was postponed until Friday. The Deficiency bill was taken up, and after considerable debate and unsuccessful attempts to amend it, was passed. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of War. Referred to the Military Committee. After an Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Engaged in the discussion of the Senate's resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to abolish slavery throughout the country. A vote was not reached on the resolution.

WEDNSDAY Jan. 11.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from citizens of Virginia asking that a Territorial government be substituted in place of the present State government, and was referred to the Committee on Territories. A bill was passed authorizing the appointment of a Second Secretary of War. It provides for such appointment from officers now connected with the War Department, for the term of one year, at a salary of $3,000 per year. The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity treaty was called up and occupied the attention of the Senate until the adjournment. No action was taken on the resolution.

HOUSE.—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill, which was passed, to amend the Civil Appropriation act, by adding a proviso that in any action by or against any executors, administrators or guardians, in which judgement may have been rendered for or against them, neither party shall be allowed to testify against the other on any transaction, unless called to testify by the opposite party or by the court. The House then resumed the consideration of the proposed amendment to the constitution, which was debated at length, pending which the House adjourned.

THUESDAY, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—A message from the President was received, containing an agreement with Great britain as to the naval force on the lakes. The Judiciary Committee reported that the President might convene an extra session without sixty days' notice.—The petition to build a railway bridge across the Ohio at Louisville was referred to the Post-office committee. The Senate discussed the repeal of the reciprocity treaty. A recess was to receive Vice Admiral Farragut, and a committee to inquire into the failure at Wilmington. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, opposed the repeal. Mr. Sumner, Mr. Morrill, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Foot and Mr. Doolittle favored it. A motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was lost, and the resolution passed by a vote of 31 to 8. The Senate went into Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, introduced a substitute for the bill for the reorganization of rebel States, which was ordered to be printed, and the House considered the constitutional amendment. Mr. Smith, of Kentucky; Mr. Cox, of Ohio; Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, and Mr. Thayer of Pennsylvania, discussed the matter, and adjourned without action.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—A message from the President was read, and ordered to be printed, in relation to the agreement between the United State and Great Britain concerning the naval force on the lakes. The commitee appointed to inquire if legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of Congress without giving sixty days' notice, have discovered that no notice is required. A resolution of inquiry into the cause of failure at Wilmington was adopted. The resolution to repeal the Reciprocity Treaty was taken up and debated. Messers. Howe of Wisconsin, Hale, of New Hampshire, and others spoke against, and Messrs. Morril, Foot and Doolittle in favor of, the motion to repeal. A motion to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee was lost. The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 31 to 8. A resolution was adopted to investigate the charges against Col. Chivington, who is accused of extreme cruelty toward the Indians in Colorado.

HOUSE.—A substitute for the bill to reorganize the rebel States was introduced, and ordered to be printed. The House then resumed the discussion of the proposed constitutional amendment. Speeches in favor of the amendment were made by Messrs. Smith of Kentucky, Woodbridge of Vermont, and Thayer of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cox argued against making such a radical amendment while the country was in a state of war, although he did not question the power to make it.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade introduced a resolution directing that the same treatment be awarded to rebel prisoners that our prisoners have received in the South. After some discussion the resolution was referred to the Military Committee. The citizens of Boston petitioned for the postponement of action on the Bankrupt bill, in order that its provisions may not be extended to persons in States that have been in rebellion. The bill authorizing railroad companies to carry passengers, mails and troops from one State to another was called up, but after some discussion was postponed until Wednesday.—The Military Committee reported several bills which were ordered to be printed. The Secretary of the Interior replied to a resolution that the number of pension agents is not limited by law, and that they are appointed by him. After an Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill proprosing to increase the duties on spirits distilled after July next was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Cox, of Ohio offered a resolution declaring that it is the duty of the President to adopt some means to secure a cessation of hostilities and a Union of the States, which was laid on the table. The Senate amendments to the resolution relative to the termination of the reciprocity treaty were concurred in. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill abolishing the present district courts establishing circuit courts, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue law as will provide a tax, not exceeding one cent per mile, on every passenger travelling by railroad, steamboat or other public conveyance, in addition to the present tax. The Navy Appropriation bill, for the year ending June 1866, was reported. A Committee of Conference was appointed on the amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The bill to provide a Republican government for the rebellious States was taken up, and after a speech from M. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, the House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.

SENATE.—Among the bills introduced was one authorizing the Governor to pay bounties to volunteers and persons furnising substitutes. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of expending the ten millions three hundred thousand dollars secured for the public works for the extinguishment of the State debt.—The standing committees were announced, and nominations were made for State Treasurer. A number of bills of a private character was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—A petition contesting the seat of George De Haven, of the Fifteenth district, on the ground that he had not lived in the district one year, was presented, and Thursday was fixed for the drawing of the committee. The seat of Samuel Orwig, of the Lycoming district, was also contested. The difficulty arises out of the soldiers' vote. The committee will be drawn on Friday. Numerous bills were introduced. They were generally of a privrte nature. One disfranchises persons escaping from or avoiding military service. The standing committees were announced. Nominations were also made for the State Treasurer. Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO. *Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1864.*

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 258 South 3d Street, Phila., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan. 20-3t Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy timber or trespass our our property, in any way whatever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice. LEVI SMITH, Monroe Tp.,
J. H. SPARKS, E. Providence Tp.
Jan. 20, 1865-3t

ESTRAY.

Came to the subscriber's, living in Union township, about harvest last, a red and white MULEY HEIFER, supposed to be about one year old last spring. No ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Jan. 6, 1865-3t. MOSES ALLISON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of John Weisel, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WEISEL,
Jan. 6, 1865-6t. JOHN FICKES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Mary M. Haase, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued to the subscriber the by Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. DUNCAN M'VICKER,
Schellsburg, Jan. 6, 1865-6t.

NOTICE.

All persons owing the late firm of J. M. Barndollar & Son, either by note or Book account, are hereby notified to make Payment on or before the first of next April. After that time, all accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. J. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Jan. 6, 1865.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of George Beisel, late of St Clair Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MORRIS WALKER,
Nov. 30, 1864-(jan6'65,2t) Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the estate of Margaret Bulger, late of Middle Woodbury Tp., deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. R. DURBORROW.
Dec.16,'64-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Joseph O. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, deceased, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement. EDMUND S. BLACKBURN,
Dec.16,'64-6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Levi McGregor, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB BECKLY,
Dec. 9, 1864-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary to the estate of William A. Mock, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted will be required to make immediate payment.

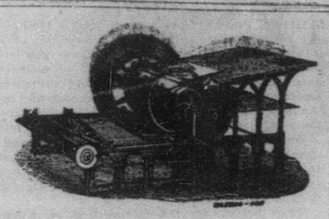
SAMUEL MOCK &
SAMUEL A. MOCK.
Dec.16,'64-6t Executors.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

The latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1865.



Printing Establishment for Sale!

The press, types, cases, &c., upon which the *Bedford Patriot* was printed, are for sale. The material is nearly new, having been used only five months. It consists of a very full assortment of newspaper and job types, a Washington press, cases, stands, rolers, &c., altogether forming a very complete selection for a country newspaper.

Terms Cash. Address

B. F. McNEIL,
Bedford, Pa.

RELIGIOUS.—A series of religious meetings will be held in the M. E. Church at Trans Run, commencing on Saturday the 21st inst., (Jan.) and in the M. E. Church at Hartley's, commencing on Saturday the 4th of February.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

We call attention to the advertisement of D. Over.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear of the death of Maj. W. W. Anderson at Cumberland last Tuesday, caused by the falling of his horse while he was riding. The Maj. is a son of Espy Anderson of this place, and leaves many friends to mourn his sudden and early death.

SMALL-POX IN JOHNSTOWN.—There are some twelve or fifteen cases of small-pox in Johnstown, caused by the arrival there of a small-pox patient from the army.—Most of the cases are confined to the Fifth ward and Cambria city.

ROBBERY.—The house of A. G. Allen near Mt. Dallas Station about a mile this side of Bloody Run was entered Friday night the 6th inst., and between two and three hundred dollars in bank notes, taken from the pantaloons pocket of a son of Mr. Allen. A person calling himself Charley Stevens, who has been loafing about Bloody Run for a number of weeks, past, now in jail on a charge of assault and battery, is suspected of the robbery.

THE BOROUGH QUOTA.—Hon. John Cessna writes from Chambersburg, Jan. 17th, that the borough has a credit of ten over its quota on the five hundred thousand call of last August. If this credit is allowed on the last call it will leave our quota of men to be raised, at from ten to fifteen. Is it too early to begin a movement to fill this quota? The men can probably be raised *now* for a local bounty of three hundred dollars, and the Government bounty of one hundred dollars. Huntingdon borough pays a bounty of three hundred dollars, and is rapidly filling up its quota. Who will move in the matter? Any person in the borough, or any district may put in a substitute at any time for one two or three years.—Before draft the substitute must be one not liable to draft.

CONNELLSVILLE & SOUTHERN PA. R. R.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the C. & S. P. R. R. Company, held at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, on Monday the 9th, the following named gentlemen were elected the board of Directors for the ensuing year:—John A. Wright, President; Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, John M. Kennedy, Wistar Morris, Edward C. Knight, S. L. Russel, G. W. Cass, D. R. Davidson, D. E. Small, John D. Roddy, Ashbel Green, A. K. McClure.

FIRE.—The Foundry of Messrs. Stutzman and Kooser was destroyed by fire on the night of the 12th inst. It is not known how it originated. It was discovered about 2 o'clock in the morning and the building was then already enveloped in flames. Nothing was saved, the patterns and everything else in the building except the metal was consumed. The engine and boiler, we believe, were not materially damaged. Loss estimated at $4,009. No insurance.—*Somerset Democrat.*

MORE OIL DISCOVERIES.—Oil has been found on the "North Fork Branch" of the Red Bank, in Jefferson county Pa., and the indications are such as to warrant the immediate commencement of boring. These indications have been observed for a number of years, but from some cause no attention was given to the matter until quite recently. The oil is found to ooze out upon the snow in such quantities as to color it, and many other facts it is said, lead to the belief that oil will soon be taken from the ground in large quantities. Good judges pronounce it the best "oil indications" on the surface yet discovered.—These indications are found on the property of A. S. Rhines, who owns about four hundred acres along the stream.

Blackwood's Magazine for December. The American reprint of this popular and acle work has reached us. The contents are: A visit to the cities and camps of Confederate States, in 1863-64, by an English Cavalry Officer. Tony Butler, Part XV; The Public Schools Report, My latest Vacation Excursion, Part II. Aunt Ann's Ghost Story, Cornelius O'Doud upon Men and Women, and other things in general.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if svffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchal Troches*" are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

MARRIED.

MORTIMORE—BEQUETH.—Jan. 10th, 1865, by John Sparks, Esq., at the house of the bride's father, in Monroe township, Mr. Henry Mortimore to Miss Rachel R. Bequeth.

MILLER—BURKET.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. David Wolf, John W. Miller, of Cambria Co., Pa., to Julia Burket, of Bedford co.

DIED.

BRIDAHAM.—At camp Louton, Ga., in August, 1864, of disease contracted through starvation, Henry W. Bridaham. Co. H, 55th Regt. Pa. Vols., son of John Bridaham of this place.

Being a staunch patriot, and a fond lover of the country which had borne him in his infancy, he felt that it was his duty to go forth and do battle for the cause of the Union and fight against those who were trying to bring ruin and distraction on our once united and happy country. Acting upon these convictions together with the qualities of a noble mind and generous heart, leaving a doting father and an affectionate, true and loving wife, with three small children, to mourn his absence, taking sides with the cause of right and justice, he volunteered in the 55th Pa. Vols. and after passing through many of the hardships incident to a soldier's life, he was taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, on the 16th of May, 1864, and was conveyed from there to Andersonville, Ga., where he was taken with the Chronic Diarrhœa, contracted through inattention and want of nourishment, and died sometime in August, and as evidenced by companions who were with him in the dark hour, his death was happy and joyful, with the full hope of an everlasting abode with the blessed Redeemer, in whom he reposed his trust. To his parents we would say—mourn not, neither give way to affliction, for although your son is dead he is not lost; being laid low by the minions of death, he has come out more than conqueror through the interposition of Him who laid down his life for the sake of mankind. To his bereaved wife, although he will never more gladden the hearts of yourself and little ones he loved so dearly, by his presence here on earth, live with the hope of uniting with him in another and a better world where the clash of war resoundeth not and all is peace, joy and happiness.

D. S. E..

Gentlemen's Hats.

All the latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP 138TH P. V., FORT DUSHANE
VA., Jan. 6th 1865.

Editor INQUIRER:—

The transfer of the Sixth Army Corps from the Shenandoah Valley to the Army of the Potomac is no doubt well known to most of your readers, are this. The Rebel General Early having sent the greater part of his force from our front, and the bad condition of the roads which rendered the movement of either army impossible, made it unnecessary to keep so large a force with Sheridan.

Accordingly under orders from Gen. Grant we were sent here, and now occupy a position near the extreme left of the line on the Weldon R. R. Our Regiment is for the present detached from the main line, occupying the front works, and are now doing garrison duty at Fort Dushane a very strong earthwork surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, and abattis, which it would be almost madness for an enemy to attempt to get over.

It has embrasures for the mounting of eight guns but at present only one battery of four field pieces are in it. It is also provided with a bombproof and magazines in which is stored enough ammunition to stand a regular siege. This is only the continuation of a number of strong forts and earthworks which protect the flank and rear, and prevent the possibility of a flank movement by the enemy.

Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour of Florida renown, is in command of our Division (3d Div. 6th A. C.) having been assigned to it in October when Gen. Ricketts was wounded. He is making himself generally obnoxious, and from the great number of uncalled for orders which he issues, the boys have given him the title of "General Orders."

Col. B. F. Smith 126th O. V. I., commands the Brigade and is cheerfully obeyed and respected by all.

Our gallant little Col. McClennan is again with us, commanding the Regiment; he having been absent, sick for over a month. He is one of those men who always commend the respect and admiration of his men, and will "when this cruel war is over," receive all the honor due a brave and efficient officer, and a good soldier for the common cause of liberty and right.

Major Lewis A. May, Captain Simon Dickerhoof and Lieut. Martin S. Bortz are all home on leave of absence and we hope will enjoy the hospitality of home and friends which they are truly worthy of.

We have no news except the failure of the Wilmington expedition, which is much regreted; and the affair is considered a serious blunder somewhere.

"All quiet along the lines, except the regular picket-firing," is the daily announcement here.

Truly Your's,
C. P. CALHOUN.

HEAD-QUARTERS 22d PA. V. C.,
NEW CREEK, W. VA., Jan. 5th 1865,

Editor INQUIRER:—

Dear sir, I have the honor to ask if convenient, a small space in yuor valuable paper for the publication of the within address at your earliest convenience.

Yours &c.,
J. C. HAWMAN. Lieut.
Commanding Co. "H." 22d P. V. C.,

A complimentary addres delivered on New Years day, to the officers and men of the 22d Regiment Pa. V. C. By A. J. Greenfield. Lieut. Col. Commanding the Regiment.

I take pleasure in congratulating the Officers and men of this Regiment for your noble and heroic conduct during the past year, in the numerous engagements in which you have taken an active part, your unflinching courage and prompt obedience to orders, have caused your superiors to admire and compliment you, and your enemies to fear you.

The battles of Winchestar, Fishers Hill, Cedar Creek, and the many minor battles in which you have met the enemy, attested your prowess and valor.

And whilst we lament the loss of many comrads, it is a sincere gratification to know that they fell bravely, and in defence of the flag of our country. And whilst you may be proud of the past, you must not forget that the work is not yet completed. There are other battles to fight—I therefore admonish you to let your future be as glorious as the past, and history will indemnify you for whatever sacrifices you may make.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
All those indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising and job work, for the Bedford Inquirer, and also for the Patriot, are notified that the books and notes are in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., for collection. Look out and save costs.

DAVID OVER.
Jan. 20, 1865.

U. S. TAXES.
Notice is hereby given, that the returns of the Special Income Tax for the various divisions of Bedford County, will be opened for examination at the office of the Assistant Assessors in those divisions, from the 17th to the 28th of January, inst., both days included. Appeals for the same will be received by the Assessor, IN WRITING, at his office in Gettysburg, on the 30th of January inst.

R. G. HARPER,
Assessor 16th Distrist Pa.
Gettysburg, Jan 13, 1865. (jan.20-2t)

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.
The Collectors for the year 1864 are hereby notified to appear at the Commissioners Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, January 28th, 1865, for the purpose of settling the Militia Tax with which they stand charged for said year. Collectors will please come as early in the day as possible.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER,
Jan. 20, 1865-2t Clerk.

TAVERN LICENSES.
Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License, and that said petitions will be persented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 13th day of February, next, for allowance or rejection:

Patrick Drhew, Coaldale, Broadtop township.
Aaron Reed, Middle Woodbury, "
Isaac Grove, Bloody Run, West Providence tp.
James L. Prince, Saxton, Liberty tp.
S. R. Bottomfield, Bloody Run, West Providence tp.
Wm. Deatrick, Clearville, Monroe tp.
George Weimer, " " "

Certified January 2d, 1865.
O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 20, 1865. Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES
Put down for trial at February Term, 1865, (13th day).

Joseph Barley,	vs.	Jackson Stuckey.
Daniel Walter,	"	Abraham Sill's admr.
Michael Thomas,	"	John & Abm. Skelly.
Somerset Fire Ins. Co.	"	James Burns.
B. W. Garretson,	"	Bowser & Nagle.
George Snyder,	"	Adolphus Ake et al.
Mary Moser, et al	"	Josiah Miller.
Stephen G. Wright,	"	Wm. P. Hazard.
Mary Moser,	"	Josiah Miller.
F. D. Beegle,	"	Wentz & Feather.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 20, 1865. Prothonotary.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property:

One tract of coal land, containing 60 acres more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Dearerany & Co., John Lane's heirs and others, situate in Broadtop township, Bedford county. Siezed and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Figard.

ALSO—All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the town of Pleasantville, containing about one half acre, with a one and a-half story dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lots of Charles Orin and others, and taken in execution as the property of Matilda Marshall, formerly Jas. Clossin.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Jan. 20, 1865. Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Michael Diehl, administrator of the estate of Nicholas Diehl, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The final account of Henry Whetstone, administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, jr., late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Thomas S. Holsinger, trustee for the sale of the real estate of George M. Holsinger, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, administrator of the estate of Hezekiah H. Miller, late of South Woodbury township, deceased.

The final account of Nicholas Sleighter and Solomon Feight, administrators of the estate of Daniel Sleighter, late of East Providence township, deceased.

The account of Thomas S. Holsinger, administrator *de bonis non* of John Roudabush, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator with the will annexed of Ann Eliza Cox, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased.

The account of James Burns and Emanuel Statler, executors of the last will and testament of James Burns, late of Juniata township, deceased.

The account of Jacob B. Furry, administrator of the estate of John B. Furry, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The first account of Jacob Walter and Jacob Berkhimer, executors of the last will and testament of Frederick Berkheimer, late of St. Clairsville, Bedford co., dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 20, 1865. Prothonotary.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS
Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 13th day, A. D., 1865.

Hugh Wilson, foreman, Jacob Fletcher, Wm. Anderson, David Shafer, John Calhoun, Samuel Elliott, Jas. Taylor, Solomon Egolf, Jacob Boor, Jacob Hillegass, of P., John Johnson, Stephen Wimer, Peter Keagy, Geo. Hartman, Wm. Fisher, John Barkman, Daniel R. Anderson, Adam Pote, Henry Mills, Rudolph Hoover, Michael L. Putt, Wm. Cuppett, Geo. Beegle, Baltzer Fletcher.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.—Saml. Shafer, Wm. C. Wisegarver, John W. Scott, John Diltz, James O'Neal, Lewis N. Fyan, George Mock, Peter Barton, Amos Collins, Wm. Foster, John Berkhimer, John Homan, Thomas Donahoe, Josiah Elder, George Poiter, Aaron Reed, Ewalt Burns, Vach. Brangle, Richard McMullin, Wm. Smith, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Knisely, John Wilhelm, jr., John Kemp, David Sams, Abner Sleek, Westly Perdew, Isaac Kensinger, Lewis Anderson, Saml. Logue, John Whetstone, Philip S. Croft, Charles Oran, Samuel Jay, jr., Duncan McVicker, W. W. Sparks, Hiram Shank, Adam Shafer.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners Office this 22d day of November, A. D., 1865.

JOHN G. FISHER,
Jan. 20. 1865. Clerk.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Fiera Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

The following described building and lot of ground of James Clossin, owner and contractor, to wit: A certain frame or plank dwelling house, one story and a-half high, situate in the Township of St. Clair, in the village of Pleasantville, in the County aforesaid, containing on front — feet and in depth sixteen feet and the lot or curtilege appertaining taken in execution as the property of James Clossin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing one hundred acres more or less, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a-half log house and a log barn thereon erected, situate in West Providence township, Bedford county. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Friend.

ALSO—One lot of ground with a dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Bedford, adjoining lot of John Miller and wife on the west, and fronting East Pitt street, taken in execution as the property of Martin Miller.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan. 13, 1864.

Estate of Robert Elder, Deceased.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of Nov., A. D., 1864, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John Palmer the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit: 1st, Josiah S. Elder; 2d, Geo. Elder; 3d, Mary wife of John Earlenbaugh; 4th, Henry S. Elder; 5th, Wm. S. Elder; 6th, Isaac Elder; 7th, Daniel S. Elder; 8th, Robt. S. Elder; 9th, Matilda Elder, and 10th, Elizabeth Elder, a minor, and Hannah Elder, widow, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in for the County of Bedford, on the Second Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1864.

O. E. SHANNON,
Attest: Clerk.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
jan.13,'65.

IMPORTANT!

ENROLLMENT! DRAFT!

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania, will hold special sessions next month for the Correction of the Enrollment Lists, as follows:

At Bedford, for Bedford County, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 12th, 13th, and 14th.

At McConnellsburg, for Fulton County, on Monday and Tuesday, January 16th and 17th.

At Gettysburg, for Adams County, on Friday and Saturday, January 20th and 21st.

At Somerset, for Somerset County, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 25th, 26th and 27th.

At Chambersburg, for Franklin County, on Monday and Tuesday, January 30th and 31st.

All persons claiming non-liability on account of Manifest Permanent Physical Disability; having been Two Years in Service; being Under or Over Age; Alienage, or for any other sufficient reason, are solicited to attend with their proofs.

Committees should be energetic in bringing out the foregoing classes, and in presenting proper evidence in the cases of Persons new in Service, Non-Residents, and others.

All should endeavor to present themselves upon the *first* of the days above mentioned, and not delay until the second or third. The engagements of the Board will not admit of any time being lost.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Prov. Mar.
JOHN CULP,
Commissioner.
WM. C. LANE,
Surgeon.
Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 21, 1864. (jan.6,'65-2t)

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr.15,'64-tf.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
dec.9,'64-3m. Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLÆS OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs.

The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Notice of Inquisition.

BY virtue of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of Catharine Mowry of Harrison Township, deceased, on the premises, (being the same upon which Henry Mowry resided during his lifetime,) on Thursday the 26th day of January, 1865, said Real Estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Harrison Township, Bedford county, containing 117 acres, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings thereon erected. The children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend at the time and place mentioned, if they think proper. The following named persons are mentioned in the Writ as being heirs, to wit: 1st, Frederick Mowry; 2d, Jacob Mowry; 3d, Mary Ann, wife of Emanuel Turner, and 4th, Henry Mowry, all residing in Bedford county; 5th John Emanuel Mowry residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th Lewis Mowry, residence unknown.

JOHN ALDSTADT, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 21, 1864.

Bedford County, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., 1864, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Kelley, late of Liberty Township, deceased, to wit: John and William Kelley, their shares owned by Christian Estricht; 3rd, Sarah, wife of John Grace; 4th, Catharine, wife of —— Baitlebaugh, share owned by Christian Estricht; 5th, Susan, her share owned by Christian Estricht; 6th, Martha, intermarried with Wm. Miller, deceased; 7th, Mary, wife of Samuel Medara; 8th Julians, deceased, leaving surviving her husband, Daniel Grace, her share owned by Christian Estricht; 9th Elizabeth, wife of James Bowser, share held by Christian Estricht, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2nd Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the Valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County, directed to show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, this 21st day of November, A. D., 1864.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Dec. 21, 1864.

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D., before the Judges of said Court—

On motion of George H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant an alias Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Frederick Claar, late of Union Township, dec'd, to wit: Jacob Claar's share, owned by Bartholomew Dively, Simon Claar, died, leaving issue eight children, to wit: Frederick died, leaving one child, Elsinda, of whom Christ. Briggle is Guardian, Maria, wife of —— Moyer, Rebecca, Susan, Catharine, wife of Henry Feather, Jacob, Aaron and Samuel; 3d, Matthias' share owned by B. Dively; 4th, Peggy, wife of Peter Ickes, now deceased, issue, to wit: Jacob C. Ickes, Nancy, wife of —— Claycomb, and Elizabeth, who died, leaving one child, Walter Berkheimer; 5th, Nancy, wife of Michael Walter, who died leaving issue, to wit: Julia Anna, Simon, Sarah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Michael and Catharine; 6th, Sarah, wife of Jacob Lingenfelter, residing in Illinois; 7th, Barbara, wife of George Lingenfelter, share held by John Clark; 8th, Henry Claar; 9th, Daniel Claar; 10th, Rachel, wife of Bartholomew Dively; 11th, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Bently, share held by B. Dively; 12th Joseph Claar; 13th, John W. Claar to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 13th day of February, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition and Valuation issued out of said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D., 1864.

O. E. SHANNON, *Proth'y.*
Dec. 21, 1864.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the county of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissionnrs, on the days, and at the places hereby specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.

Southampton Township, on Wednesday, the 4th, at the house of William Adams.

Monroe Township, on Thursday, the 5th, at the house of Mrs. Daniel Weimer, in Clearville.

East Providence Township, on Friday, the 6th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.

West Providence Township, on Saturday, the 7th, at the house of John C. Black, (Bloody Run Boro.)

Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday, the 9th, at the house of James Haney.

Londonderry Township, on Tuesday, the 10th, at the house of George R. Bailey.

Harrison Township, on Wednesday, the 11th, at the house of William W. Leany.

Juniata Township, on Thursday, the 12th, at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier Tuwnship, on Friday, the 13th, at the house of A. J. Snively, (Schellsburg Boro.)

Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, the 14th, at the house of A. J. Snively.

Union Tewnship, on Monday, the 16th, at the house of Michael Wyant.

St. Clair Township, on Tuesday, the 17th, at the house of Isaac Miller, in St. Clairsville.

South Woodberry Township, on Wednesday, the 18th, at the house of J. Irvin Noble.

Middle Woodberry Township, on Thursday, the 19th, at the house of William M. Pearson.

Liberty Township, on Friday, the 20th, at the house of John Besser.

Broadtop Township, on Saturday, the 21st, at the house of John Drollinger.

Hopewell Township, on Monday, the 23d, at the house of John Drollinger, Hopewell.

Bloody Run Borough, on Tuesday, the 24th, at the house of John C. Black.

Snake Spring Township, on Wednesday, the 25th, at the house of Joseph Mortimore.

Bedford Township, on Thursday, the 26th, at the Commissioners' Office.

Bedford Borough, on Friday, the 27th, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2nd, of "An Act for the Organization, Discipline and Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: "On the day the County, or City Commissioners meet, to review the assessment of real and personal property, or for holding appeals, they shall, also, determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c.

The Appeals will be held on the days above named, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
Commissioners.
JNO. G. FISHER, *Clerk.*
Commissioner's Office, Dec. 14, 1864.

Information Free!
TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance to all—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.
dec.2,'64-3m.

Ladies Dress Goods.

FRENCH Merinos, Thibet Cloths, French All Wool Reps and Wool Delaines, all colors, Poplins, Mohairs, Cobergs, Alpacas, every fashionable color, cheap at
dec.2. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies' Furs.

Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

Act Promptly and Certainly
IN ALL STAGES OF

CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color of the pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven to fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the *sleep* becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill, M. D.*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Heetic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twiching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation*.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics*," *iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine*," &c.

Winchester's Genuine Preparation

OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depotin the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N.Y.

GLORIOUS NEWS

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD COUNTY!

The first train on the Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad has arrived heavily freighted with goods of every dercription for

CHEAP CORNER.

We take pleasure in telling our customers and the public that we are now

Prepared for the Winter Trade.

We have just received a large stock of
LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS,
SACK FLANNELS,
CLOAK CLOTHS,
SHAWLS, HOODS, &c., &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

and a very great variety of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Over Coats, Over Coats, Over Coats!

Come, Gentlemen, and examine our stock of clothing.

Boots & Shoes, Boots & Shoes,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls.

Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco,

and all articles usually found in a first class store.

We are sincerely grateful to a generous public for their patronage in the past, and hope by strict attention to their wants, and a fond desire to please, to make it pay all who visit "CHEAP CORNER."

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Bedford, Jan. 6, 1865.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford county,

On Tuesday, January 31st, 1865,

all the following described property of Ann Rosebrock, late of the Township of Cumberland Valley, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, adjoining lands of Abraham McClelland and others, containing FORTY-THREE ACRES, strict measure, about FIVE ACRES CLEARED and under fence, with a LOG dwelling house thereon erected.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

H. NICODEMUS,
jan.6,'65-4t. Administrator.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, in the Borough of Bedford, the following described property, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of James Rea, sr., Wm. Dunkle and others,

Containing 123 Acres,

part limestone, about FIFTY ACRES CLEARED and under fence, the balance timber land. There is on the place a TWO AND A-HALF STORY LOG HOUSE, weather boarded, Double Log Barn, Spring House, Smoke House, and a Tenant House. There are Two Apple Orchards of choice fruit and a Peach Orchard on this farm, and two never failing Springs, and streams of water running through it. Also a good Sugar Camp containing 200 trees. Any person wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on the subscriber.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

jan.6,'65-3t* JAMES REA, Jr.

NORTH POINT HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent for one or more years, the North Point Hotel, situate on the Six Mile Run Branch of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road. This House is doing a profitable business, is well furnish and in good order; contains fourteen rooms, with the necessary outbuildings and stabling. I will sell the house with the furniture, beds and bedding, stoves, etc., or will sell the furniture, bedding, etc., or rent to a good tenant for three years. For further particulars inquire of John Major, Esq., Hopewell, or of the undersigned at North Point. LEWIS ANDERSON.
North Point, Jan. 6, 1865-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

Important.

BEFORE you spend your cash for winter clothing, call at Cramer & Co's., and see how low you can buy every description of goods. They have on hand a large stock and will sell at short profits.
dec.2

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make.—Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at
dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

Ladies' and Children's Hats.

Latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn,

News and Other Items.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The shipments of coal from the Pennsylvania mines was in 1864 10,223,635, against 9,768,068 in 1863.

Governor Fenton, of New York, voted for his predecessor, Seymour, three times for the same office of Governor.

A German translation of Bulwer's works has been issued at Stuttgart, in a hundred and ten volumes.

A reform school for girls is to be established in Chicago. It is needed, if half the stories from that quarter be true.

Another egg of the Moa—the gigantic bird of New Zealand—has been discovered. It is about ten inches long and five in diameter.

A growing desire to be buried without religious rites is manifested by a large class in France, who have formed themselves into a club with the denomination of "Solidaires."

A priest of Noto, in Sicily, of the name of Giardino, has just been arrested at Naples, on a charge of having in 1860 stabbed a monk to death at the moment he was descending from the altar, after saying mass.

The inhuman King of Dahomey, so famous for bloody human sacrifices, has lately been defeated in one of his raids upon a rival African city. He was utterly routed with a loss of four thousand men.

THE DRAFT.—It is entirely a misrepresentation to suppose that the United States conscription law provides for the drafting of men between eighteen and twenty years. Twenty is the lowest age.

A Greek Poet implies that the height of bliss is the sudden relief of pain; there is a nobler bliss still—the rapture of the conscience at the sudden relief from a guilty thought.

"I WISH I had your head," said a lady one day to a gentleman who had solved a knotty point. "And I wish I had your heart," was his reply. "Well," said she, "since your head and my heart can agree, I don't see why they should not go into partnership."

A YOUNG LADY was heard to declare that she couldn't go to fight for the country, but she was willing to allow the young men to do so, and die an old maid, which she thought was as great a sacrifice as any body could be called upon to make.

There is at St. Etienna, in France, a young lady, eighteen years of age, affected with a rare, though not unparalleled infirmity. She is unable to see while the sun is above the horizon, but sees perfectly well at night in complete darkness.

AN EXPENSIVE PRINCE.—English papers say that the story is current that the Prince of Wales finds his present State allowance £40,000 ($200,000) insufficient to mantain the dignity of his position, and that the Govornment intends to ask Parliament for a considerable increase of the vote.

An elderly maiden lady writes to a friend: "A widower, with ten children, has proposed, and I have accepted him. This is about the number I should have been entitled, to, if I had been married at the proper time, instead of being cheated into a mere nonenity."

A marine railway is proposed around Niagara Falls, on the American side. The project is to take vessels from the water, pass them over the railway, and commit them to the deep again. The surveys have been made, and the Board of Trade at Detroit have been invited to examine these plans.

In Maine a hay press has been used for the pressing of pine shavings for kindling wood. They make very neat packages, and can be sawed into blocks like timber. About a hundred bushels of shavings can be put into the space of an ordinary hogshead, and when once pressed the spring is all taken out of them.

SUFFERINGS OF REFUGEES.—Says the New Albany *Ledger*:

"Many refugee families in this vicinity are passing the cold weather now upon us in miserable hovels, built by placing boards against fences so as to afford temporary shelters. Their sufferings may be imagined when it is known that they are thinly and poorly clad, and most of them dependent upon charity for the food which keeps them alive.

Johnny, a youngster of some eleven years, was one day discussing probabilities with his little brother, a six-year-old. "When I am grown up," said Johnny, "I shall be married, and my children will call you 'Uncle Seneca.' And you'll say, 'come here my dear, and see what Uncle Seneca's got for you.'", "Humph!" ejaculated the little one, "I guess I shall have all *I* can do to take care of my *own* young ones!"

THE new *artesian* well at Chicago is said to discharge a greater quantity of water than any other well in the world, throwing out 576,000 gallons per day, the celebrated well at Grenelle, near Paris, discharging only 500,000 gallons per day. The idea has been suggested of supplying the city from this source, but the *Journal* shows that the well would be totally inadequate to that end, as the amount of water now supplied daily and consumed in the city is 7,000,000 gallons.

STERLING MONEY.—The following extract from Camden will explain the origin and use of the word "sterling:"—"In the time of King Richard I., monie coined in the east parts of Germania began to be of especiall request in England for the puritie thereof, and was called *Easterling* monie, as all the inhabitants of those parts were called *Easterlings*, and shortly after some of that countries, skill in mint matters and alloies, were sent for into the realms to bring the coins to perfection. which since that time were called of them *sterling*, for *Easterling*.

Among the leaders in the Chinese rebellion was the Tieng Wang, the "Brother of God," who went up to heaven in some mysterious way, so they could not catch him, but the lesser "Brother of God," Chiang Wang, and a small luminary Hung-Ien-ta were ignominiously taken while in the guise of begging rice, and the Pekin *Gazette* of August 16th says that the two above-mentioned are not to be conducted to Pekin, but their sentence, of being cut to pieces, carried out at Nanking, and their heads to be sent round the districts formerly in possession of the rebels.

A LADY'S AGE.—A lady who still prides herself on her youth and beauty had to appear at a Paris police-court last week. She had differances with her son, who is old enough at least to be examined on oath. They both had to state their age in a court of Justice. "Your age, madam?" asks the courteous justice. "Twenty-five," says audacious mother. A little later the son is in the box. "Your age, sir?" asks justice. "Why," answers ingenious youth, "I find to my astonishment, that I am a year older than my mother."

Not long after Washington Irving had attained celebrity by his writings, a lady and her daughter were passing along some gallery of Italy, and paused before a bust of Washington. After gazing at it for a few moments, the daughter turned to her mother with the question.

"Mother, who was Washington?"

"Why my dear, don't you know?" was the astounding reply, "He wrote the Sketch Book."

Those folks were probably near relations to the boy who, on being asked by his Sabbath school teacher, "who wrote the Acts of the Apostles!" replied "why, yes; I know; Mr. Barnes wrote 'em."

EARLY DESCRIPTION OF OIL SPRINGS.—The following passage, copied from the Massachusetts Magazine for July 1792, may interest those who have struck, or are expecting to strike "ile."

In the northern parts of Pennsylvania there is a creek called oil creek, which empties itself into the Alleghany river, issuing from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil similar to what is called Barbadoes tar, and from which may be collected by one man several gallons in a day. The American troops, in marching that way, halted at the spring, collected the oil, and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief, and rid them immediately from the rheumatic complaints with which many of them were affected. The troops drank freely of the waters; they operated as a gentle purge.

There is another spring in the western parts of Virginia, as extraordinary in its kind as the one just mentioned, called the Burning Spring. It was known along time to the hunters. They frequently encamped by it for the sake of obtaining good water. Some of them arrived late one night, and after making a fire, took a brand to light them to the spring. On their coming to it, some fire dropped from the brand, and in an instant the water was in flames, and so continued, over which they could roast their meat as soon as by the greatest fire. It was left in this situation, and continued burning for three months without intermission. The fire was extinguished by excluding the air from it or smothering it. The water taken from it into a vessel will not burn. This shows that the fire is occasioned by nothing more than a vapor that ascends from the water.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys'
Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all
kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call
and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Farmers, Mechanics. Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.
Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who has just received an elegant assortment of
NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey,
Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Uudershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Tea, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m.

Bedford Insurance Agency.
WYOMING
Insurance Company,
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe, John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach, Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams, R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher, Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross, G. M. Harding.

G. M. HOLLENBACK, President
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Pres't.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.
ASSETS, ... $3,000.000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, ... $6,000,000.

Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 2864, A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE
MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, P.A,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.
QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &
TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest. Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprigues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18, 1864—tf

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa.,
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County. and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, June 24, 1864.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. Two To Six

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE **Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character: while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes most, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Fearful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS" in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal or Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEURE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester' Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects conditions from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss o. Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Colic or Bots. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROB'T J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougles, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to an any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps by addressing.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box, 4586.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa,* or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminel Losses, *Impotency,* Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy,* and *Fits,* induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid,* on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

NEW FIRM.

HAVING this day associated with C. L. Buck in the mercantile business at New Enterprise, hereafter the business will be transacted in the name of D. F. Buck & Son.

D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE old books are in the hands of D. F. Buck for settlement. All persons having unsettled accounts are respectfully requested to call and settle, by giving their notes or otherwise.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit the patronage of all prompt paying customers.

All kinds of country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.

D. F. BUCK & SON.

New Enterprise, Nov. 1, 1864. [oct.28,'64.]

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to requirecash sales.

Hereafter, until business get into a more healthy condition, we must sell exclusively for cash.

In return for this favor from our customers, we promis them goods at the very lowest cash rates.

We are closing our books; our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom.

We remain truly yourfriends,
G. BLYMY